# Grand Rapids Morning Telegram.

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

MR. ARTHURS SUGGESTIONS.

An Able and Comprehensive Docuument, Making Valuable Suggestions to the National Legislature.

Washington, Dec. 1 .- President Arthur's annual message was transmitted to Congress to-day. At the outset the President refers to the recent political contest which resulted in President Cleveland's election, and remarks tat it is a subject of general congratulation that after the controversy, despite the closeness of the vote, the public peace suffered no disturbance, but the people awaited the result patiently and quietly. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the temper of the American citizen and his loyalty to law, nor more signally demonstrate the strength and wisdom of our political institutions.

POREIGN RELATIONS. Our relations with all foreign powers continue to be amicable. The Congo question is commented upon as one of great international importance, and the rich prospective trade of the Congo valley leads to the conviction that it should be open to all nations on equal terms. The necessary legis-lation to make effective the Mexican comlation to make effective the Mexican com-mercial treaty is recommended as one of the first measures to claim attention from Con-gress. The Nicaraguan treaty recently con-cluded, which authorized the construction of a canal and railway by the San Juan and Lake Nicaragua route, the President believes, will command universal approval at home and abroad. To the United States the commer-cial and redition advantages of the treaty cial and political advantages of the treaty cannot be overestimated. The approval of

cannot be overestimated. The approval of the new Spanish commercial treaty, which will soon be submitted to the Senate, is urged. The question of international copyright is brought to the attention of Congress.

The President recommends an enlargement of the scope of the neutrality laws to cover acts of hostility committed within our territory and aimed at the peace of friendly nations. He sees no reason why overt preparations in this country for the commission of such criminal acts should not be alike punishable whether intended to be committed in our own country or a foreign country with which we are at peace.

The reorganization of the diplomatic and consular service is recommended.

SILVER DOLLARS.

The President concurs with the Secretary of the Treasury in recommending the immediate suspension of the coinage of silver dollars and the issuance of silver certificates. The fact that of the \$185,000,000 coined durng the past six years, but little more than \$40,000,000 are in actual circulation, seems to furnish a cogent argument for the repeal of the statute.

He renews his recommendations of 1882. favoring the abolition of all excise taxes except those relating to distilled spirits. If these taxes be abolished the revenue still remaining to the government will not only suffice to meet its reasonable expenditures, but will afford a surplus large enough to per-mit such tariff reduction as may seem advis-able when the results of recent revenue laws and commercial treaties shall have shown in what quarters those reductions can be most judiciously effected.

## POLEIGN TRADE.

The President says that, although fully sensible of the objections to be made to the appointment of a commission to ascertain most effective means for increasing our foreign trade, he still believes this to be the most speedy and efficacious method. He indorses the recommendation of the Secretary of Treasury favoring liberal subsidies to mail steamship lines as an incentive to investment of American capital in American steamships, and declares that unless that course be pursued our foreign carrying trade must remain as it is to-day, almost exclusively in the hards of foreigners.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

On the subject of a basis for national bank circulation he says: "The three per cent. bonds of the Government to the amount of more than \$100,000,000 have, since my last annual message been redeemed by the treasury bonds of that issue still outstanding amount to a little over \$200,000,000, about one-fourth of which will be retired, through the opera-tions of the sinking fund, during the coming year. As these bonds still continue the basis for the circulation of the national banks, the question how to avert the con-traction of the currency caused by their re-tirement is one of constantly increasing importance. It seems to be generally conceded that the law governing this matters exacts from the excessive security and that upon their present bond deposits a larger circulation than is now allowed may be granted with safety. I hope that the bill which passed the Senate at the last session, permitting the issue of notes equal to the face value of the deposited bonds, will commend itself to the approval of the House of Representatives."

SEABOARD DEFENSES.

Concerning seaboard defenses for our cities, recommended by the Secretary of War, the message says: "The time has now come when such defenses can be prepared confidence that they will not prove abortive; and when the possible result of lelay in making such preparation is serious-y considered, delay seems inexcusable. For ty considered, delay seems inexcusable. For the most important cities—those whose destruction or capture would be a national humiliation—adequate defenses, inclusive of guns, may be made by the gradual expenditure of \$50,000,000, a sum much less than a victorious enemy could levy as a contribution. An appropriation of about one-tenth of that amount is asked to begin the work, and I concur with the Secretary of War in urging that it be granted." He renews his recommendation contained in a special message to the last Congress favoring the establishment of two government factories, one for the army and one for the navy, for the manufacture of heavy steel cannon, and manufacture of heavy steel cannon, and urges Congress to act so as to enable the nment to construct its own ordinance its own territory, and provide arma-is demanded by of national safety and

Concerning the reconstruction of our navy, the President says: "In this, the last of the stated messages that I shall have the honor to transmit to the Congress of the United States, I cannot too strongly arge upon its attention the duty of restoring our navy, as rapidly as possible, to the high state of efficiency which formerly characterized it. As the long peace that has hilled as into a sense of fameled security may at any time be disturbed, it is plain that the poticy of strengthening this arm of the service is dictated by considerations of wise security, of just regard for our future tranquility and of trus appreciation of the dignity and honor of the penaltic." Concerning the reconstruction of our navy.

report of the Portolecter General, he discisses the gratifying fact that the time control of the protest environmental factor protests to take the recommendation in letter protests from the hand less the expedict religion of the protests of the protests.

dication that the revenue will soon be restored to its former volume by the natural increase of sealed correspondence. He approves the recommendation that the unit of weight with first-class matter should be one ounce instead of one-half ounce as it now is, and recommends a reduction of postage on drop letters to one cent. He also recom-mends an extension of the free delivery

PRE-EMPTION LAWS-PACIFIC RAILBOADS. The President concurs with the Secretary of the interior in advising the repeal of the pre-emption laws, the enactment of statutes resolving the present legal complications touching lapsed grants to railroad companies and the funding the debt of the several Pacific railroads under such guaranty as shall effectually secure its ultimate payment.

He believes that if polygamy can be suppressed in Utah by law it can only be by the most radical legislation or n istent with the restraints of the constitution, and recommends that Congress assume absolute political control of the territory of Utah, and provide for the appointment of commissioners with such governmental powers as in its judgment may justly and wisely be put into their hands.

IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN TRADE EXTENSION. The President devotes much space to a consideration of the policy of the government regarding the extension of our foreign trade. The main conditions of the problem are thus stated: We are a people apt in mechanical pursuits and fertile in invention; we cover a vast extent of territory, rich in accompliance and in pearly all the agricultural products and in nearly all the raw materials needed for successful manufacture; we have a system of productive es-tablishments more than sufficient to supply our own demands: the wages of labor are nowhere else so great; the scale of living of our artisan classes is such as tends to secure their personal comfort and the development their personal comfort and the development of those higher morals and intellectual qualities that go to the making of good citizens; our system of tax and tariff legislation is yielding a revenue in excess of the present needs of the government. These are the elements from which it is sought to devise a scheme by which, without unfavorably changing the condition of our workingmen, our merchant marine shall be raised from its enfeebled condition and new markets provided for the sale beyond our own borders of vided for the sale beyond our own borders of the manifold fruits of our industrial enter-prise. The problem is complex and can be solved by no single measure of innovation or reform. The countries of the American continent and the adjacent islands are, for the United States, the natural marts of sup-ply and demand. It is from them that we should obtain what we do not produce in sufficiency, and it is to them that the surplus productions of our fields, our mills and our workshops should flow, and under conditions that will equalize or favor them in compari-son with foreign competition.

## FOUR PATHS SUGGESTED.

"Four paths of policy," the President says, 'seem to point to this end: First, a series of reciprocal commercial treaties with the countries of America, which shall foster between us and them an unhampered movement of trade. The conditions of these treaties should be the full admission of such merchandise as this country does not produce, in return for the admission free, or under a favored scheme of duties, of our own products—the benefits of such exchange to apply only to goods carried under the national flag of the parties to the contract; the removal on both sides from the vessels so privileged of all tonnage dues and national imports, so that those vessels may ply unhindered between our ports and those of the other contracting parties, though without infringing upon the reserved home coasting-trade the removal or reduction of burdens on exported products of those countries coming within the benefits of treatics, and the avoidance of technical restrictions and the penalties by which our intercourse with these countries is at present nampered

Second, by the establishment of the consular service of the United States on a salaried footing, thus permitting the relinquish-ment of consular fees not only as respects vessels under the national flag, but also as respects vessels of other nations arriving and carrying goods entitled to the benefit of

"Thirdly, the enactment of measures to favor the construction and maintanance of a steam carrying marine under the flag of the

"Fourthly, the establishment of a uniform currency basis for the countries of America. This would require a monetary union of America whereby the out-put of bullion-producing countries and the circulation of those which yield neither gold nor silver could be adjusted in conformity with the population, wealth and commercial needs of each. As many of the countries furnish no bullion to the common stock, the surplus production of our mines and mints might thus be utilized, and a step taken toward the general remonetization of silver.

To the accomplishment of these ends, so far as they can be ascertained by separate treaties and negotiations already concluded and now in progress, have been directed and the favor which this enlarged policy has thus far received, warrants the belief that its operations will ere long embrace all, or nearly all, the countries of this hemisphere, is by no means impossible. However, that policy under consideration should be applied to these countries alone.

THE TABLET.

The healthful enlargement of our trade with Europe Asia and Africa should be sought by reducing tariff burdens of such of their wares as neither we nor other Ameri-can states are fitted to produce, and thus en-abling ourselves to obtain in return a better market for our supplies of food, of raw materials, of manufacturers, and in which we excel. It seems to be that many of the embarrassing elements in great national conflict between protection and free trade, may thus be turned to good ecount; that the revenue law be reduced so as no longer to overtax the people; that protectionist duties may be retained that protectionist duties may be retained without becoming burdensome, that our shipping interests may be judiciously encouraged, the currency fixed on a firm basis and above all such unity of interests established among the states of the American system, as will be of great and even increasing advantage to them all. All the treaties in the line of this policy which have been negotiated, or which are in process of negotiation, contain a provision deemed to be requisite under the clause of the Constitution limiting to the House of Representatives the authority to originate bills for raising revenue.

A pension for Gen. Grant is recommended in the following words: "I recommend that in recognition of the eminent services of Ulysees S. Grant, late General and twice President of this nation, the Congress confor upon him a mitable persion.

THE CEVEL RESTREE. Respecting the civil arrive, he says that the system has fully answered the expecta-tions of its friends in securing competent public servants and in protecting the ap-

ures to ward off the cholera and mitigate its severity in case it comes; the preservation of the forgets of the public domain, the granting of government aid for public education. An amendment of the constitution so as to make effective the disapproval by President of particular items in apppropriation bills, and the determining of vexed questions respecting Presidential inability, are measures also alluded to and presented for the serious consideration of Congress. President Arthur then concluded as follows: "As the time draws nigh when I am to retire from public service, I cannot refrain from expressing to the members of the National Legislature with whom I have been brought into personal official intercourse, my sincere appreciation of the nufailing courtesy and of the harmonious co-operation with the execution of so many measures calculated to protect the interests of the Nation, and to my fellow-citizens generally I acknowledge a deep sense of obligation for the support they have accorded me in my administration of the executive department of this Nation." ures to ward off the cholera and mitigate CONGRESS IN SESSION.

## ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

The Celebration by the Scotch in Lon-

don-Minister Lowell Present. LONDON, Dec. 1.-The Scotch residents in London celebrated Sr. Andrew's day in the usual benevolent and social fashion this morning by a grand banquet at famous Freemason's tavern in Great Queen street. The entertainment was given in aid of the Caledonian Orphan Asylum. Lord Aberdeen presided. Among the number of disdeen presided. Among the number of distinguished persons present were James Russell Lowell, the American Minister, and M. Waddington, the French ambassador. Mr. Lowell, in proposing the health of the chairman claimed to have descended from the Scotch through his mother. "The Scotch," he said, "Though small and poor in a national sense, are strong in individuality, which creates a marked impression wherever they go, especially in America." After the speech-making, which was listened to by a great number of brilliantly-attired ladies who crowded the galleries, the assemblage adjourned to the ball-room and dancing was kept up to a late hour. The subscriptions to the Asylum from guests present amounted to over five thousand dollars.

## SWAMP ANGELS.

A Posse in Pursuit of Abe Buzzard's

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Dec. 1 .- A special from Lancaster to-night says that mounted troops from Goodville, Bowmansville and Compassville, with a number from Caermarvon, left early this morning in pursuit of the Welsh mountain outlaws. Last night robberies were committed near Intercourse, and a horse and buggy have been stolen from Miller K. Ling. The mountains were scoured and late this afternoon a party captured a crowd comprising William Marshall and four colored men in whose pos-session were found harness, jewelry, cloth-ing and other articles. A posse with the prisoners are now on the way to Lancaster jail. It is reported by good authority that Abe Buzzard, the leader of the gang, left the swamp in which the outlaws were cornered last Saturday, and was seen going east on Sunday armed to the teeth.

Chasing a Negro Lost His House.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 1.-At 2 o'clock this morning a farmer named Hanlon, living near Spring City, Tenn., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, discovered a residence to be on fire. While trying to extinguish the flames he discovered a negro who had set it on fire. He shot at the negro, who at once fled and was pursued and caught. In his great desire to capture the incendiary Hanlon forgot the fire, and his house was rapidly reduced to ashes. The family barely escaped with their lives.

The Jap. Minister of War.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 .- The Revenue Cutter, William E. Chandler, at half-past six this morning, steamed down the bay to meet the Cunard steamship Servia, in which the Jap anese Minister of War and his suite were expected. General Oyma, the distinguished visitor, is about 40 years old. He and suite were all dressed in English costume and numbered sixteen, including a Courier. The Minister speaks English well and said he was in excellent health. The party will remain in this city about a week.

Bayard Looking Ahead.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 .- A Washington special this evening says that it is now definitely ascertained from Senator Bayard's friends that he has declined the position of Secretary of State proffered him by Cleveland, and has intimated his desire for the Treasury portfolio. This is considered here as an indication that Bayard will be a candidate for nomination again in 1888 and desires to use his office to secure that end.

### Fatal Accident. Special Dispatch to THE TELEGRAM.

KALKASKA, Dec. 1.-Anna Zeley, a young lady about seventeen years of age, was fatally wounded this morning by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of her sister-in-law, a Mrs. Irish. The shot penetrated the brain near the eye. Miss Zeley lived but a short time after the accident. No blame is attached to Mrs. Irish.

A Loss to Education.

Manison, Wis., Dec. 1 .- At half past eight o'clock to-night the hall of the state University of Wisconsin caught fire from the boiler room and was completely destroyed. The loss is about \$200,000. The building The loss is about \$20,000. The building was three stories above the basement, built of stone and an imposing structure. It was completely equipped with all kinds of valuable scientific apparatus and scientific records. The insurance amounts to \$41,000.

A Tell-Tale Gun-Wad.

Campur. ov.O., Dec. 1 .- On Sunday the dead body of James H. Willener, aged 40, was found near Fitchville, His death was caused by a terrible gunehot wound in the neck. The only clue to the morder is the finding of the wadding used in the gun from which was fired the fatal charge. It consists of part of an envelope which had been addressed to some at Elbernic procedure.

The Illinois Senatorial Contest, Serenceteen, Iti., Dec. 1. When the State Canvassing Board met to day in the Governer's escaption parter, Gov. Hamilton ancompact that his destrict in the Laman: Brand case would not be couly before Thursday morning. The Kings Multures adopted was taken up, and the Brand at R system desired to return Multures as shocked to the Thirteenth Completed Desired.

DESKS ADORNED WITH FLOWERS.

Senator Logan in His Place Attending to Business Only Twenty-Seven Senators Present.

Washington, Dec. 1.-Twenty-seven Senators were in their places when the gavel fell at 12 o'clock. The Chaplain in his opening prayer alluded feelingly to the deaths of Senator Anthony, Secretary Folger and Representatives Evans and Duncan, and implored that in the new era they were entering upon the only sectional rivalries might be in the paths of progress.

Senator Gorman's desk was banked up ihgh with flowers. Two floral roosters of elaborate design towered high above his elaborate design towered high above his head, one bearing the inscription, "Oh, such a day, so fought, so followed and so fairly won, came not till now to decorate the times since Cæsar's fortune." Another floral design intimated that this particular desk "was reserved for A. P. G., 1887." A third rooster of flowers decorated the desk of Senator Jones. Senator Maxey had an immense lone star. Senator Lapham beamed from behind an a huge horseshoe of smilax, and the desks of the Vice President, of Senator Ingalls, and others bore beautiful floral tributes. Senator Logan was early in his seat, and Senator Logan was early in his seat, and moved the formal resolution to notify the House of Representatives, which Senator Sherman followed by a resolution to notify the President. Sherman and Garland were appointed a committee to inform the President.

The credentials of Wm. H. Sheffield as senator-elect from Rhode Island in place of Senator Anthony were read, but Mr. Sheffield was not present to be sworn in.

The Senate took a recess until 12:40 to await the President's message.

## The House.

As early as 10:30 o'clock the galleries began filling up, and long before the hour of meeting every seat was filled and the standing room all taken. Crowds clustered around each doorway some distance into the corridor. Many of the desks of members, as well as that of the Speaker, bore floral tributes in the shape of baskets, horse-shoes, etc. Mr. Murphy, of Iowa, had an elaborate horse-shoe bearing the word "Hennepin" as a compliment to his efforts in behalf of the Hennepin canal enterprise. Mr.
Cox (N. Y.) was complimented for his efforts
in behalf of the life-saving service with a
floral ship with a bottle of wine on either
side. Messrs. Barbour (Va.), Mutchler
(Pa.), McMillan (Tenn.), Keifer (Ohio),
Cannon (Ill.), Robinson (Ohio), Valentine
(Neb.) and Campbell (Pa.) were among the
recipients of floral favors.

cipients of floral favors. At precisely 12 o'clock Speaker Carlisle called the house to order and prayer was offered by Chaplain Lindsay. The roll of members was then callen by the clerk. The roll call disclosed the presence of 222 members, and the Clerk was directed to inform the Senate that the House who ready to proceed to business. The Speaker appointed ceed to business. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Randall (Pa.) and Cox (N. Y.) a

Mr. Holman presented the credentials of Shrively, member of the Thirteenth Indiana district to succeed Mr. Calkins, resigned, and that gentleman took the oath of office The House took a recess of fifteen minutes.
At 1:40 the President's message was received and immediately read.

## PRESIDENT DIAZ.

His Inauguration as President of Our Neighbor Republic.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 1 .- As a result of the Presidential election held in this Republie the 13th day of last August, Porforio Diaz was to-day inaugurated President in a manner befitting his eminent services of "Liberator" and statesman. The inaugural ceremonies and accompanying public celebration were the most imposing events ever witnessed here. The oath of office was duly administered to President Diaz, and after the conclusion of the ceremony the retiring President, Gonzolales, gracefully made way for his successor, amid a storm of applause, the firing of cannons and the ringing of bells. Subsequently the President was escorted by a civic procession, and followed by the military to the palace. The joy of the people and the confidence in Diaz being abundantly manifested.

# A Letter from Braun.

To the Editor of the MORNING TELEGRAM: The report of the assault in your Saturday morning's issue is not intended to do Bayne any injustice, on the contrary it is truthful

except to a few technicalities. We are not furnishing music for the Misses Gage & Benedict's dancing school, as your reporter in his haste understood. Nor were we ever "discharged," as is reported in another pa-per, for not giving satisfaction with our music. Referring to his letter of yesterday, it seems strange that the contents of a letter put into a waste basket, and never men-tioned, should come back through an outside party, which it did. Bayne knows very well who the person is whose identity he claims is concealed. The "unwholesome claims is concealed. The "unwholesome business acquaintance" is good. Bayne tried to monopolize our music because we had an opportunity to play in another dancing school, of which he was very zealous. The object of having me brought before the court with such reluctance is only too transparent. "Who steals my purse (?) steals trash, etc."

C. Braus.

## A German Shoots Himself.

PRILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 1 .- Gustavus Schwarz, of the firm of Koons, Schwarz & Co., Commission Merchants, at 137 North Water street, and 144 North Delaware avenue, attempted suicide this afternoon by shooting himself in the head. No cause is assigned for the act. The wound is said to be of a fatal character.

## Jersey Roughs.

CAMPER, N. J., Dec. 1.—Thomas Reilly and Richard Borden had a quarrel here this morning over a game of cards. During the meles Reilly drew a knife and plunged it in-to Bordan's abdomen, inflicting a probably fatal wound. In the excitement Reilly made

England.

Leanner, Dec. 1 .- Leonard Henry Courtnay, M. P., for Lispourd, and Financial Sec. retary to the Treasury, has resigned the latHIS NEW WASHINGON HOME.

Where the Good-Natured Senator will Reside.

Senator Palmer, of Michigan, who kept

the Windom hearthstone warm last winter and gave the finest dinners known in Washington, is building for himself a magnificent brown-stone residence on K street, facing McPherson Square. The ornamental bays and orioles of the front walls are now being built in, and the four-story house runs far back to the end of the lot and includes in the plan of the first floor a beautiful arched and vaulted dining room. Senator Palmer has the means to make a beautiful residence with, and his cultivated tastes may be trusted for having an interior worthy of such a fine architectural setting. He has always been a patron of the arts, and at his home in Detroit, and in Mrs. Palmer's own particular dwelling in New York City, the collection of paintings, statuary, antiques and costly bric-a-bric are wonderful. Many of those treasures graced their temporary resithose treasures graced their temporary residence here last winter, and the drawing-room was a veritable art museum. Washing Correspondence of the St. Louis Globe-

## TRADE AND FINANCE.

Grand Rapids.

TELEGRAM OFFICE, Dec. 1. Grain—Corn, 56c. Oats, 25@28c; retail 85c. Wheat: Clauson, 72; red long berry, 74; short berry, 72. Rye, 56 lbs, 50@55c.

Flour and Fred—Pastry, \$4 30 wholesale; \$5 00 retail; patent, \$5 30 wholesale, \$6 00 retail; mid dlings, per ton, \$16 00 wholesale, \$1 00 per cwt Bran, per ton, \$13 00 wholesale; \$0000c per cwt. Meal and feed, per ton, \$22 00 wholesale; \$1 20 per cwt.

Meal and feed, per ton, \$22 00 wholesale; \$1 20 per cwt.

Provisions—Beef, per side, \$5 0066 50. Veals \$8 0069 00, scarce, Lambs \$5 0066 00; mutton, \$4 65 50. Dressed hogs, \$5 00. Pork: Per bill mess, \$16 00; hams, \$14/6015c; shoulders, \$610c smoked beef, 16c; bacon, 123/c. Vennison 6a20c per lb. Lard: Tierces, 10c kettle.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Butter: Tubs and jars 206/22c; creamery, tubs, 25c. Cheese: Full cream 11/4c; half cream, 7/4c.

POULTRY—Spring chicken: Alive, 86/10c per lb. Fowls: Alive, 76/8c; dressed, 96/10c. Turkeys, Alive, 86/10c; dressed, 106/11c. Ducks, dressed 106/11c.

EGGS—Fresh, lots, 22c; basket lots, 22c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes: 256/28c; sweet potatoes, per bbl, \$4 5065 00. Onions: Per bu, yellow, 40c; silver skins, 506/60c. Beets, per bu, 35c. Cabbage, per hundred, \$3 0065 00. Squash, per hundred, 75/61 00. Turnips, per bu, 25c. Celery, per doz, 206/25c. Cranberrys, \$6 00 per bu.

FRESH FRUITS—Apples, per bu, 256/40c. Grapes Kelley Island, 106/12/4c.

HONKY—White clover, 123/c; dark, 56/7c; strained, 8c.

SALT—Syracuse, barrel, \$1 25; Saginaw, \$1 10.

ed, 8c.
SALT—Syracuse, barrel, \$1 25; Saginaw, \$1 10.
SEEDS—Timothy, \$1 50@1 75; clover, \$4 00@4
red top, 75@1 00.
Hides—Green, per lb, 7c; part cured, 8@84; full cured, 8%@84; dry hides and kips, 8@12c; calf skins, green or cured, 10c; deacon skins, per piece, 20650c.
SHEEP PELTS—Shearlings or Summer skins, per piece, 10620c; fall pelts, 40650c; Winter pelts, 60675c.

18c; unwashed %. Hay—\$10@12; baled \$14 per ton wholesale; 80@

e per cwt. STRAW—Per load, \$3@4. Wood—Hard, selling at \$2.25 per cord for block. wood, \$2.50.
Coal.—Stove and nut, \$7.25 per ton; egg and grate, \$7.00 per ton.
KEROSENE—Water white, per gallon, 1814; legal

## THE STOCKS.

test. 10%.

New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1. In Wall street money closed easy at 1% per cent; Exchange closed weak and lower; posted rates 4.81@4.85; actual rates 4.80% @4.80% for 60 days' and 4.84%@4.84% for demand. Governments closed firm; currency 6's, 126 bid and interest; 4's coupons, 123% and interest; 4%'s conpons 113% and interest.

Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union Pacific first bonds, 112 to 112%; land grant bonds,106% to 106%: sinking fund 117 to 117%;

Centrals, 110% to 111. New York Central was the feature of the morning's dealing on the Stock Exchange, exhibiting the stock at one time showed an advance of 314 vigorous and heavy buying, the advance was unexpected and caused great consternation among

great activity and decided strength, the price of per cent, over the closing of Saturday, under a the shorts, who scrambled to cover, not only in Central, but in others of the leading speculatives their buying assisted the advance and the general market, with the sole exception of the coal stocks at one time, was up 1/4 to 11/4 per cent toward midday there was considerable realizing on the part of operators desirous of bagging the profits of the morning's advance, and a sharp reaction followed the strength of the New York Central, which gave rise to considerable comment. There was no news or change in the railroad war to warrant the rise, and the conclusion generally reached was that the price was "washed" up on fiction. Transactions by the clique in the weak spot of the market was the coal shares, the prices of which declined is to I per cent. on the non-payment of the Jersey Central dividend due to-day and on apparent determniation of the part of Reading to go on mining and selling all the coal it can regardless of the low prices from 12:20 to 2 o'clock, the course of prices was irregular, but a firm undertone characterized the dealings trading was on a much smaller scale than during the morning and nothing worthy of note transpired. In the final hour of business Western Union was the feature advancing sharply. On the strength of the decision of Judge Wallace in the Bell Telephone case, it being generally be lieved that the Western Union is the largest holder in the Bell Company, and the advance in this stock caused renewed buying of others on the list, and at the close prices were but then a fraction of the highest of the day's specialties, which were dall and without any change of importance, except in a few instances. Sales aggregated \$20. (00) shares.

## GRAIN MARKETS.

New York.

New York, Dec. 1.
Figure—Dull and week; superfine \$2 2002 80 extra No. 2, \$2 7002 25; St. Louis extra \$2 2005 00; city mill extra \$4 2502 40; Southern flour dull and heavy; com-\$4 25614 30; Southern flour dull and heavy; common to choice extra\$5 30625 50.

Wheney Options quiet and irregular, closing steady after frequent fractional fluctuidions a about is to he decline. Spot lots weak and his belower. Spot mice of No 2 red state, \$1550 ungraded winter red \$5682540; No. 2 ungraded red \$5682540; Oo. 2 ungraded red winter December, \$55635540; do. January \$560, do February \$560; do February, \$5 40 his Coke-Options quiet, opening fractionally lower, subsequently recovering partly, but healt closing is to be lower. Spot into closed stead at all glot decline. Spot sales of ungraded mixes at \$14 firster, examine mixed \$56845550, and yellow

# THE COMMON COUNCIL

VARIOUS MATTERS CONSIDERED.

Streets for Coasting Fixed Street Sign Business Put Over-Five Dollars Fine for Breaking a Lamp,

Mayor Belknap presided at the meeting of the Common Council last evening, Alderman Grady absent. The petition of John Goozen to place a photographic show case on the sidewalk was referred to the Aidermen of the Second Ward. The petitions of Jos. Rupprecht and Mrs. John Dougherty, were referred to the Committee on Poor. Upon a petition of the City Street Railway Company being read asking permission to use salt at certain points upon the railway tracks, it was ordered to be placed on file and Aid. Killean offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Ordinances to draft an ordinance providing for its limited and careful use, under certain

The petition of Albert A. Dennis for a quit-claim deed, was referred to the Committee on Claims. The petition of Julius Houseman and W. B. Ledyard for an electric light at the corner of Pearl and Ottawa streets, was referred to the Committee on Lamps. The report of City Clerk Belknap, in reference to moneys received by him, and to the proceedings relative to improvements on Crosby street was accepted and placed on file. The City Controller's report, with the exception of the items of Dr. Maxim's and Sheriff's bills, which were referred to the Committee on Claims, was accepted and orders directed to be drawn for the several amounts. The City Marshal's petition for an assistant to help for the rest of this month, to look up encroachments on streets and alleys belonging to the city, was granted. The report of the Cemetery Commissioners was accepted and placed on file, and the City Treasurer's report was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Ald. Yates, from the Committee on Streets, reported recommending that the petition of the Electric Time Company to run wires and erect poles be granted under direction of the Superintendent of Fire Alarms: adopted.

Ald. Killean, from Committee on Claims and Accounts, reported recommending a deduction of \$17.50 from the bill of Deputy? Sheriff Platte as given in the Controller's previous report; adopted.

Ald. Gilbert, from committee on Ways and Means, reported that although the city has authority to contract with the Detroit House of Correction for the maintenance of city prisoners, the authorities of said institution had no such power, and that it would seem there is no remedy except by the erection of such a house of Correccion by the city or in conjunction with the county. And that though through the county, an arrangement might be affected with the Detroit House of Correction, the usual sentences of city prisoners were for such short terms that there would be no saving of expenses in the transaction. The report was adopted.

On the recommendation of Ald. DeGraaf, certain repairs were ordered for the Poor Store. A new connection was ordered to be made in the sewers at the corner of Fulton and Summit streets. The petition of Gozinsky and others asking until next April to build their sidewalks, was granted. Ald. Albright, of a Special Committee, asked for another week in which to consider the subject of taxing street cars; granted. Under the head of unfinished business, the sewer roll for Bronson street was taken from the table, ratified and confirmed and the sasessment roll for improving Grove street was laid on the table for one week to bear

A resolution of Ald. DeGranf, stating that an electric light was a necessary improvement at the corner of Summit and Oak streets, was referred to the Committee on

Ald. DeGranf then introduced the subject of "coasting" by asking that three streets in the First Ward be fixed for such purposes. Before the matter was finally disposed of the following streets and conditions were selected and imposed by the Council: First avenue, Goodrich, Cherry, Fountain, Hastings from Clancy to Lafayette, North Lafayette to Fairbanks, Wealthy avenue, Washington and Cedar streets. Of these streets Fountain is limited to the following days and hours: Mondays from 2 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays same, Saturdays, from 2 to 10 p. m., and force of regular or special police will guard the cross streets to provide against som-

The mayor was empowered to offer a reward of \$5 for the conviction of anyone brerking street lamps or lighting the same without authority, and the Board of Edu tion was requested to have the result read in the public schools. Ald. Bre again brought up the question of ste signs on a resolution asking for 4,000 of suitable lengths, thickness and fasten Laid on the table for one week. Ald. Gilbert gave notice of a meeting of the Committee on Charter Amendments for Friday evening, and Aid. Patterson of the Specia Committee on taxing street cars for Thursday evening. Adjourned.

The Swaim Case Goes On. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.-The Swaim Court Martial inquiry reconvened to-day and refused to take another adjournment as requested by the defence. J. Stanley Brown formerly private secretary of Presides Garfield, was examined, and gave testimon similar to that given at the Court of Inquir

To Fill Vacancies

Wassessores, Doc. 1,-Immediately after the adjournment of the Seaste to-day a Reoblican canone was held, at which expens & committee was appointed to relect to